Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1472.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

ON about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

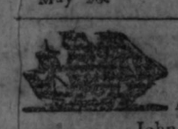
Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26 tuthf6t



For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

United States,
Pennsylvania District, } *ss.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the merchants' coffee-house in this city, on the 27th day of this instant, MAY, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner or Vessel called

THE BETSEY,

With all and singular her tackel, apparel and furniture (whereof an inventory may be seen at my office) the same having been libelled against and condemned in the said District Court, for the payment of mariner's wages, &c.

William Nichols, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th MAY, 1797. } eo27M

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

} Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,

A good 3 story Brick House,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.

May 26 §6t

For Sale,

A large new House,

Situate on the north side of Arch-street, above Seventh-street. May be viewed at any time, and particulars known by application to

SAMUEL W. FISHER.

No. 23, arch street.

May 26 2p

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernsgeu hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Buftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 13 §3ot

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rasér, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

BUSH HILL.

Messrs. Bates and Darley,

Of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its environs, that they have taken the manor house and grounds of Bush Hill (the property of William Hamilton, Esq.) and are now preparing to open them by Subscription, for the general accommodation and amusement of the public, under the name of the

Pennsylvania Gardens and Hotel.

Particularly during the Summer season, will be given (three times per week)

CONCERTS

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

After the manner of the Public Gardens Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c. &c.

The Entertainments for the ensuing summer season, *positively* to commence

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One hundred Subscribers, at one hundred dollars each. The money to be repaid the subscribers at ten annual payments of ten dollars each.

And each subscriber to hold a free ticket of general admission to all public performances in the Gardens, for the term of ten summer seasons.

The tickets to be made transferable at the option of the subscribers, by giving timely notice to the Managers, previous to the commencement of a season, and having the same registered accordingly.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Bates and Darley at Bush Hill, where tickets for the season only, may be had at twelve dollars each.

N. B. Admittance to non-subscribers on each Concert Night, Half a Dollar.

*** Due notice will be given of the commencement. May 25 5P

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfiS

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,

In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,

Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,

In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,

No. 7, South Water-street.

A Lady going to England in the course of the ensuing spring

WANTS a person between the age of twenty and forty, to attend her immediately and on the voyage if agreeable to the parties; she must be of an obliging disposition and good temper, will be expected to act in the capacity of a general attendant. Such a person well recommended will be liberally treated and generously paid—no other need apply. Enquire at the office of this paper.

May 23. 3t

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Cossas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 eo2w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

May 3. w&s7t

Last night for the season.

THE LYCEUM,

FOR FREE DEBATE.

AT O'ELLERS' GREAT ROOM.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

May the 27th.

WILL BE DEBATED,

Is the profession of Law advantageous to society.

After which an address will be delivered from the chair.

Admission—one eighth of a dollar.

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores

May 23. taw

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT's FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

Of a SUPERIOR QUALITY,

HYSON
YOUNG HYSON } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,
And IMPERIAL

FOR SALE BY

A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,

No. 60 Dock-street.

May 22 mw&f9t

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §6ot

Canal Lottery,

No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

	Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of fifty dollars each,	11,000
2500 of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

—

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

—

We the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing of the Lottery, inform the public, that the tickets are now rolling up, and that the drawing will positively commence on Monday the 29th of May next.

Frederick Kuhl,
James Ash,
George Budd.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 2aw

—

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Hormowu, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23 *12t

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.

May 2c. eod6t.

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.
Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.
Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.
Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.
Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.
China Ware.
Sewing Silk.
Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.
Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.
Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 106 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

A general assortment of Dry Goods

—Amongst which are—

A few boxes IRISH LINENS.

May 22 wlfm

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

May 15. 3awtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

By an arrival at Boston from Lisbon, we learn, that admiral Jarvis sailed for the Mediterranean, with considerable reinforcements, in the beginning of April.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. DENNIS, from Maryland, (a new member) in a speech of considerable length, opened the debate, against the amendment proposed by Mr. Nicholas to the reported answer to the President's speech: he was succeeded by Mr. Sewall, from Massachusetts, who spoke nearly two hours on the same side the question. Mr. Findley followed in favor of the amendment: some additional observations were made by Mr. Otis, and some remarks upon them by Mr. Nicholas. No vote was taken. Adjourned to this day.

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance providing for the appointment of a Collector of Tolls at the Ferry on Schuylkill, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia in Select and Common Councils assembled; That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Collector of Tolls shall demand and receive for each Cart passing over the bridge on Schuylkill, at the West end of High-street, one sixteenth of a dollar and no more, and shall from time to time conform himself in collecting the rate of tolls agreeable to such orders and resolutions of the Select and Common Councils as they may from time to time adopt for the regulation of said bridge and ferry.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, L. S. C. the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

SAMUEL HODGDON,
President of the Common Council.
FRANCIS GURNEY,
President of the Select Council.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The republicanism of our exclusive patriots has often been displayed in their denunciations of the proceedings of our government—They profess to be friends to a representative government—to the rights of election—and on particular occasions cry up the infallibility of the majority, and represent it as a damnable political heresy to resist their decisions. But, not content with giving the lie to their professions by general abuse of the proceedings of government for years together, whenever they are defeated in a particular object, by either of the branches of the legislature, they are so incautious as immediately to show their cloven foot, and all their deference for the majority of the democratical branch is converted into billingsgate.

Thus, "a majority of the House of Representatives were stigmatized as a *rancorous faction* merely because they" exercised their own judgment in the choice of a clerk.—Very few of the ideas suggested by this detestable faction were ever adopted by a majority of either branch of the government, and they may safely be challenged to point out a single article that has received the legislative sanction, which they have not reprobated. These reflections are founded on facts, and ought to be held in constant remembrance by the people; they irresistably demonstrate the truth of an old couplet:—

The *public good* men oft pretend,
Whilst *private* interest is their end.

The President of the United States is *assailed* by the harpies of faction on the subject of appointments: but here the friends of our country have nothing to *fear*, and its enemies nothing to *hope*. Appointments will be made with a supreme regard to the *public good*.

Integrity and talents will be brought forward with independent firmness—for it would be a misfortune indeed if the public interests were to be sacrificed, because those who possess pre-eminent abilities to promote those interests, are allied to the President of the United States.

However great the independence and fortitude of mind requisite on the occasion—he, who has supported his country's honor and interest in the face of all Europe, will not be diverted from the steady support of the same objects, by the tools of that faction which he has successfully combated for so many years.

The good sense of the people saved the Constitution of the United States, and with it their liberties, when the treaty with Great-Britain was under consideration.

A party in the House of Representatives attempted at that time to melt down and reduce the government into a single branch—What sort of freedom we should then have enjoyed, may be learned from the convention of Robespierre.

At the present moment there appears to be a similar design on foot—but it will not succeed. A second time the people have stepped forward—and by their elections a majority is formed in the House of Representatives which will save the Constitution. The assumption and exercise of all power by one branch is known to be the doctrine of those who, from the beginning, have opposed the Federal Government.

The Executive Directory of France have issued a proclamation respecting the primary assemblies for the elections. The rabble of the kingdom are here exhorted to be wise and temperate in their choice of rulers. Such admonitions to such pupils is like a precept to an oyster-wench to avoid swearing and bawdry——ATHEISM, DEBAUCHERY, FACTION, RESTLESSNESS, and the SOLDIERY, are now the Five Kings of France. The nakedness of the Sansculotte comports with the name, and Madame Tallien, with her sister profligates have instituted a *revolutionary* modesty—wear their petticoats as high as their knees—and have abolished shifts as destructive of the *proportions* of nature! In the Provinces, the ancient French gentleman, and the disappointed peasant, are both inquiring, "Who will shew us any Good in the new order of things?" Weary of requisitions, and of their blood-stained Rewbell, they hum the tune of loyalty; and "The King shall have his own again", is believed and wished.

A Letter, purporting to be translated from the Paris Moniteur, published as the production of Mr. JEFFERSON, and signed with his name, contains such an imprudent avowal of factious, and even treasonable designs, that we cannot suspect that the second officer in our government its author. The probability is, that it is a French fabrication, calculated to sow jealousy, and rouse the fierce hatred of parties.

Farmers' Weekly Museum.

The doctrines advanced by the President in his speech, will be found, on examination, to be the perfection of political orthodoxy:—but they will not suit the preconceived opinions, and mistaken prejudices of a particular class, who are resolved at all hazards to oppose whatever is said or done by those in power. There is a ridiculous and base idea harbored by some persons in this country who have either brought it from Europe, or adopted it from such as are come from there, that a systematic opposition to the measures of government, is meritorious, and stamps their character with the mark of Patriotism. The extreme ignorance of some of these people, and the malignity of others, have so blinded and benighted their intellects as to disable them from seeing that a conduct so puerile must render them objects of contempt instead of patterns of imitation. Can it be supposed that Americans, who have struggled for independence, and who, after the experience of a feeble government, have deliberately given themselves a better and a stronger, should, the moment it is established, endeavor to subvert it? No—Those who are chargeable with such viewe are not Americans, either in principle or practice—They are Foreigners, the partizans of other nations who seek to ruin us: to divide and weaken is the direct way to destroy—It is a maxim as old as the past historical records—it is the dictate of wickedness and intrigue combined with some degree of apprehension for the people against whom it is played off—The Romans used it successfully—By their continual exertions to disunite the people from their government, both fell an easy prey, and the Roman Eagle soared triumphantly over every land to which his flight was directed—Our strength consists in Union—That object should therefore be sedulously cultivated; and whoever tries to sow dissention and discord when it is so obvious that Union alone is the anchor of Hope, deserves, and should receive the execration of Americans. The President says—"While other States are desolated with foreign wars, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; *generally* satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty." The introduction of the term *generally* in this paragraph was judicious; for although very few *native Americans* are dissatisfied with the administration of government, yet there are some among us who are so—What they want in numbers, is made up by clamor and impudence—and what they want of the means to subsist, is probably supplied from the conquered countries in Europe—It is next to impossible that men born here, or who from choice, adopt this country for their home, who have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain in times of trouble, should labor, without the *receipt* or the *hope* of recompence, to render it miserable. Much has been said and insinuated against the virtue of Washington, Hamilton, and other uncorrupted patriots, by the *partizans of foreign influence and domination*; but, as they stand too firm on the strong ground of integrity to be affected by the efforts of a declining faction, their fame will forever remain unsullied; while their calumniators sink into oblivion; or if by some miracle, these are known in future times, it will only be to receive the blessings due to the Catalines of America.

New-York Daily Gazette.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"Then went Sampson to Gaza, and saw there an harlot."

STRONG as he was, such a journey debilitated him. It was not the length of the way from Timnah; it was not the rugged road, nor the irksomness of a hard trotting mule; it was not a stroke of the sun, nor a bleak air that shook the nerves, and prostrated the life of Sampson; for not one of these circumstances is ever glanced at by the historian; no, he saw, in one of the stews of Gaza, a venal beauty and was undone. His wit evaporated, his wisdom turned babbler, he lost his vigilance, his eyes, and his life.

One licentious indulgence excites to another. The blandishments of this courtezan allured to the cells of the whole sisterhood. He lays his head in the lap of voluptuousness, and gives full scope to criminal desire. For it came to pass afterwards, that he loved a woman in the valley of Sorek, whose name was Delilah.

Let us ponder a little the history of these unlucky amours. A sketch of the wars and vicissitudes of passion is of more interest than the narrative of a battle or siege, or the annals of an empire.

To display a striking, as well as useful contrast, it may be correct to view Sampson, before he entered the gates of Gaza, and after his acquaintance with two bad women.

His first was by no means a love adventure. It was in the style of chivalry without a damsel. Lurking in the vines of rude territory, a lion roared against our juvenile hero, who, as it is in a lively manner expressed, rent his ferocious adversary, as he would have rent a kid. A bold encounter, but not half so dangerous as the smiles of the lady in the valley of Sorek. Mere brute force, however, was not the sole attribute of Sampson. For seven days he tortures the ingenuity of thirty friends to resolve an enigma. He had the palm of wit and the chaplets of victory; by his art he destroys the property, and by his arm the life of his enemies. Not only the family of his father, Manoah, but the whole circumjacent region must have rung with the praises of this youth of promise; and even indifferent men, and abstract reasons would alertly from such imposing premises draw the happiest conclusion.

But behold how, in one hour, so great riches come to nought. Thus far, what a tissue of brilliant atchievments do we admire! The next scene is madly mortifying. In the very summer of the ensuing page of his story what are the humiliating particulars of his downfall? Sampson, the valiant, the witty, and the wise, is the dupe of female jugglers; is enticed; is overcome. In the arms of a "twining Lais" of the Philistines, his supernatural strength melts away. He awakes out of his lethargy of pleasure, and hopes to go out, as at other times, rejoicing in his might. But the energy of the soul is no more. He, whom once nothing could restrain, is bound. He grinds in the prison house, and, dwindled into a buffoon, is *invested with his motley* to amuse the rabble.

In the life of this extraordinary personage it is a matter of regretful speculation that the field of honor should be changed for the vally of Sorek. Hence an abundant crop of evil. It was not the Philistines, it was impure passion that extinguished the discernment of Sampson. He never saw any object clearly, after he went to Gaza, and saw an harlot. It is true, he saw Delilah, but, probably, through the obscurity of nocturnal hours. Of her arts, of her perils, he surely had but an imperfect vision. Hoodwinked by pleasure, he could not see the seven locks of his head, scattered on the toilet of a woman. The scissars of a gypsey proved sharper than the sword of enemies; and the flowing hair of the hero, once covered with laurel, is now tortured into meretricious ringlets, or periwigs some pimp in Delilah's antichamber.

Genius, said the amiable clergyman, with whom I studied divinity, is invariably connected with strong passions. When men, exquisitely organized, indulge pleasure, it is with that species of fervour, noted in the oriental page—it is with all their hearts, and with all their soul, and with all their strength, and with all their mind. The insensible lonnger, the self engrossed coxcomb, may sleep upon the knees of Delilah, and wake again to puny life. But of that opiate of joy, of that golden cup of abomination, which the harlot presents, if you sip, man, of feeling, you will "drain the chalice to the lowest and foulest dregs." Keep the high and safe ground;—beware of sliding down the slope of pleasure. It conducts you to some vale of Sorek, beneath whose roses are the serpent and the dagger. Go up to Parnassus and see the muse—An excursion to Gaza to see a mortal beauty, is not half so exhilerating.

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

FRENCH INFLUENCE—No. V.

MR. RUSSELL,

THERE has been a period, when Gallic influence and Gallic principles were at the summit of their glory in this country; a period, when the voice of the genius of America was scarcely heard, and when the suggestions of true patriotism, and national dignity were either not listened to, or despised. At that awful crisis, the scales of empire were suspended, and to the eye of philosophic prophecy, it was not even problematical, it was highly probable, that America would be reduced into the scales of France, and become the humble supplicant, the willing slave of the despots who rule that nation with an iron rod. That period so interesting to the fortunes of America, and which posterity will look back to with horror, was during the mad career of the seditious, inflammatory Genet. In vain would Genet have continued to dispense with a liberal and judicious hand, the louis d'ors and the *crowns* of France, (unless his resources had been as exhaustless as the mines of Peru) in vain would he have secured by caresses and flattery, the vain and the ambitious of our nation; in vain would he have dispersed his inflamatory and seditious writings through the medium of venal and prostituted presses, the great body of the yeomany like a firm phalanx, would have stood in battle array, ready to meet, and determined to check the progress of any daring invaders of our *internal* or external repose.—Genet, eagle eyed to discover the barriers which opposed his success, and resolved to accomplish his object, even if the road to it led to civil war, and insurrection, introduced into the peaceful city of Philadelphia, hitherto famed for its order, that bane of all regular government, a jacobin club.

In what manner the first promoters of this *pious, constitutional* and *patriotic* society, were *induced* to encourage, to foster, and to support it; whether by *gold*, or purchase of *flour*, will probably remain a secret. We cannot extend to them, the candor which we would exercise towards their less informed followers, that they were not aware of the wrongs and injuries they were committing upon their country.

Though Mr. Swanwick, Mr. Clenagain, Bache, and a long list of miserable tools may plead that they were duped, yet this excuse will not preserve the memory of the scientific Rittenhouse, the amiable Hutchinson, and the learned Sergeant, from merited contempt.

As to Mr. secretary Dallas, I presume he wishes for no apology; he glories in the honor of having been foremost in the cause of insurrection, and ardently wishes for another opportunity of exercising his talents. The establishment of the parent club at Philadelphia paved the way for the creation of them in other populous towns in the United States. Charleston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New-York, Bennington, Boston, Portsmouth and Portland, soon followed the patriotic example.

Four or five leading characters in each place, men of characters and principles well adapted for the cause of sedition, were all of whom Mr. Genet had occasion to secure, and barren indeed must be that soil which will not yield a few Arnolds, a few Dallases, and a few Livingstons. The society once established, no great pains are necessary to create members or to excite them to violent measures. Novelty, fondness for change, vanity, discontent, ambition all operate as powerful recruiting-officers, to fill up the ranks of affiliating clubs. "To day, I am nothing, I am only *one* of the people; to-morrow I shall be *something*, I shall be a *member of a club*, a club too to govern, watch, and controul *my servants*, the public agents," is very natural, very powerful, and we have seen, in this country, irresistible language.

The avowed objects of these associations were to promote the circulation of *useful* information, to guard the cause of liberty which was endangered by *the European* combination, and to watch the conduct of our own administration, in which they *pretended* to have observed certain *departures*, from the spirit of the constitution, and around which they esteemed it the duty of all "good citizens to *rally*." The real objects of these clubs, were, to accustom our citizens to the newfangled doctrines of the French jacobins; to familiarize them to the jargon of unmeaning words uttered with holy zeal, and the disorganizing principles of the republicans of France; to call up all the old resentments against Great Britain, and stimulate us to take an active part in the war with France.

They accordingly published their constitutions and regulations, written in a cool, crafty and artful style, calculated to entrap the unwary and honest citizen. But soon after they were organized, they threw off the mask and came forth as the bold champions of French principles, and of open insurrection. They published their votes and anathemas, as dogmatical and as ridiculous as papal bulls, against every important measure of the federal government. They reprobated in express terms, acts of congress which had been solemnly past, and had been in operation for years. The funding system, the revenue laws, the excise acts, the President's proclamation for neutrality, the appointment of Mr. Jay by the President and senate, all met with severe and unwarrantable censure. The people were excited to interest themselves against these measures, and to execrate the men who had promoted them.—In short from one degree of violence, they proceeded to another, until they received, what to every ingenious mind would be the severest punishment, the open and avowed reprimand of the candid, prudent, enlightened, good and immortal WASHINGTON. In *any other country*, the leaders would have received the punishment of traitors. The event will be hereafter detailed. *LEONIDAS.*

PETERSBURG, May 19.

At a meeting of major Harwell's battalion of militia, at Delany's ordinary, and of major Taylor's battalion at Gregory's mill, in the county of Mecklenburg, on Saturday the 6th of May, 1797, the following declaration was proposed, deliberated on, and agreed unanimously to.

To THOMAS CLAIBORNE, *Esq. Representative for the District of Brunswick, &c.*

SIR,

WE, the officers and soldiers and other freeholders residing within the limits of major Harwell's and major Taylor's battalions, deeply impressed with the importance of the existing crisis—conceiving that it would be agreeable to you, their representative, to be armed with their opinions on the interesting occasion, and not from any want of confidence in your fidelity to us, or attachment to our common country; take the liberty to declare, that the convening of Congress at this unusual time, has a tendency to increase in our minds that solicitude which the unprovoked depredations committed by the republic of France on our commerce, and the disposition manifested by them to complain of the American government had before excited. We consider it as portending an interruption to that tranquility which the justice and wisdom of the American councils seemed calculated to perpetuate, and indicative of war with that nation, which it hath been among our chief glories to consider our ally; not upon the sordid principles which too commonly unite nations, but upon those alike honorable and beneficial to both republics, having for their object no less than the happiness of the human race. A continuation of these sentiments, it is still our anxious wish to maintain and preserve, and when we reflect upon the *avowed principles* of the French nation, we cannot entirely abandon the pleasing thought of a return of that confidence and harmony which may have been interrupted by the machinations of some, who under the specious garb of excessive zeal, are alike inimical to both.

To attain this most desirable end, our love of peace, of country, and of mankind, dictates a wish that every just expedient should be resorted to, for removing every prejudice, real or imaginary, which may have obtained—This, we conceive, would be the best effected by an envoy extraordinary, who could not upon this occasion use language more expressive of our wishes to cultivate friendship with that republic, than the fact will justify.

Here, Sir, let us pause before we come to the dread alternative—the thought of which we would wish to obliterate, if self government and property were not deposits too precious and too sacred to be rudely approached by any nation, even the most favored.

Under these impressions you will readily perceive, that if France can possibly have abandoned her plighted faith, and so often avowed affections, and insiduously calculates upon our generous partiality, as the means of tolerating any intermeddling with our privileges, property, or engagements with other nations, we cannot hesitate *to declare*, that we are decidedly and unalterably determined to support, to the utmost of our ability, all the constitutional measures of the American government, to redress its wrongs, and defend its rights, against the encroachments of every nation on earth; as it is the one of our choice, and is endeared to us by the blessings it has hitherto afforded.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 23.

In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the answer reported to the President's Speech, Mr. Nicholas's proposition being under consideration:

Mr. Rutledge said, when the report of the committee should be before them, he should have some remarks to make upon it; but at present he should offer only a few observations upon the proposed amendment.

He said he had several strong objections to the amendment; but one so strong that he need not urge any other: it was, that in agreeing to it they should dictate to the Executive, which he believed would be infringing upon the Executive Power. As it was his peculiar duty to give instructions to Ministers, it would be improper in them to say what should be the instructions given to a minister; but if it were not so, he should not vote for those of the gentleman from Virginia.

In the instructions of a minister, it was usual to comprize a variety of propositions. Certain things were first to be proposed; if, these could not be obtained, he was instructed to come forward with something else, and if this could not be got, he went on to his ultimatum. But, if the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia were obtained, his instructions would be publicly known. In vain would it be for him to offer this or that, they will say the House of Representatives has directed you what to do, and we will not agree to any thing else. This would be contrary to all diplomatic proceedings; for that reason, he should be opposed to the house saying what should be his instructions. Indeed if it were usual, he should be against it in this instance, as he believed it would encourage an extravagant demand. What, said he, have they said to our minister (or rather to the person who was formerly our minister, but who then had no power?) They told him to go away, they had nothing to say to him, they would receive no more ministers from the United States until their grievances were redressed. This country is chargad with countenancing an inequality of treaties. The French have said, redress our grievances in a certain way. But, said Mr. Rutledge, if we do this, we shall put ourselves under the dominion of a foreign power, and shall have to ask a foreign country, what we shall do. This was a situation into which we must not fall without a struggle.

Though he were upon the committee, he had contributed very little to the composition of the answer reported. He thought it, however, a proper address; but he was willing that it might undergo any modification which should not alter the substance of it.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, though he had wished to have taken a little more time before he had troubled the committee with his observations; yet as there now appeared an interval, he should take the opportunity of occupying it, for a few minutes.

He should not answer the observations of the gentleman from Georgia, with respect to the style of the answer reported; but he believed that those gentlemen who would look at it without a perverted vision, would not discover the faults in it which that gentleman had discovered—He thought it rather remarkable for the simplicity of its style, than for a redundancy of epithet. He discovered more of the latter in the amendment than in the original report. There are, indeed, superlatives in both; but they are attached to opposite sentiments, and in the original report they are used where they ought to be. He would not, however, detain the committee with matter so immaterial, but would proceed to what appeared to him of some consequence.

A stranger who had come into the house during this debate, and heard what had fallen from the mover of the proposed amendment, and from members who had followed him, would have supposed that, instead of an act of ordinary intercourse being under discussion, they had been debating the question of a Declaration of War against France.

He would declare, for himself at least, on the subject of war, that he agreed in certain of the sentiments of gentlemen on the other side of the house. A state of war was certainly a curse to any nation—to America it would be peculiarly a curse. It ought to be avoided by all possible means. It was not only impolitic, but madness, to rush wantonly into a war. But he thought there were two sides of the subject. He thought that peace was not the greatest of all possible blessings; he thought that peace might be purchased too dear, and war avoided at too great an expence. He thought that peace might cost what is of greater value than money—our Independence. This was no new sentiment in this country. It was thought that peace might be bought too dearly in the revolutionary war; they then thought it better to be at war than to submit to the alternative evils. France also shews that she prefers a state of war—a war carried on at an unexampled expence of blood and treasure—to a state of peace with despotism. He tho't therefore that we should adopt language of a firm and manly tone. To preserve peace by all honourable means, but not by dishonourable means. As he observed last session, on a similar occasion, we should cultivate peace with zeal and sincerity; but whenever our intention for doing so was publicly expressed, it ought to be accompanied with an opposite assertion, of a determination, if our endeavours to maintain peace fail, that then every resource of the nation shall be called into existence in support of all that is dear to us. Such a declaration, at this time, was extremely proper. At present, he said, all the observations which had been made relative to war, were very premature. They might be brought into consideration, when any measure should be discussed which might lead to a war with France. Then would be the time to count the cost and calculate the benefit. At present, he conceived, our only object was, to enquire what were the feelings which the conduct of France had created in our minds, and whether we were prepared to express those feelings.

Shall we, said he, from a fear of irritating the French Republic, in a communication with our own executive, suppress our feelings, or what is worse, suppress the truth? For his own part, he saw nothing in the present business, but an expression of feelings naturally excited by the occasion; nothing but a declaration of facts. This being the case, the question was, whether, from fear of irritating the French Government, they should suppress these feelings and these facts.

It would be well to consider what would be the consequence of this condescension.—He did not think they were warranted in believing that they should put France in a better humour with us by this means. He was sure that gentlemen who were in the last Congress would recollect that the answer to the address was reported in very mild terms, from a spirit of accomodation in the committee who formed it, and that it was afterwards pruned in the house with care, yet there had been no amelioration of the disposition of the French towards this country. Instead of inducing them to behave better to us, had it not been with a knowledge of this that they have offered us fresh insult and indignity?—Indeed, Mr. Pinckney suggests an idea that this moderation of ours may have been one of the operating causes of sending our minister from their country.

Besides, gentlemen have not pointed out the particular expressions which they consider as irritating in the report. For his own part he thought the amendment might be considered as more irritating than the draft of the committee. What was the language of the amendment? [He read it.] He gave it as his opinion, that there was more of war and bullying in it than in the original report. It was true the threat it contained was accompanied by an *if*. Now all the difference betwixt the draft and the amendment was, that in the former, instead of using the *if*, they had at once expessed indignation at the insults offered to this country by the French republic, and given assurances to the Executive that they would repel indignity with indignation.

But if this subject was to be considered, he would turn to a part of the gentleman's proposition, not indeed immediately before them, but which he had declared it his intention to bring forward, where he says, "we will repel all unjust demands upon the United States by foreign countries; that we will ever consider the humiliation of the government at the greatest personal disgrace." He was willing to act upon the gentleman's own principles. If we think there have been any unjust demands upon the United States by foreign nations, it is then our duty to repel them. The question was therefore narrowed, and they had only to say, whether the demands made by the French government were just or unjust.

The gentleman from Virginia thought also proper to tell the committee, that majorities had pushed the House too far, and had expected minorities to sacrifice their opinions. The gentleman was very tenacious of his own opinion, and he trusted he would suffer others to be equally so of theirs. If that gentleman, said Mr. S. thinks the demands of France are not unjust, I think they are. They had been declared to be unjust in the most solemn manner, by former Congresses, and on some

occasions with perfect unanimity of sentiment and suffrage; and, if the committee think they are so, it was the gentleman's own position that they should say so; and if they were unjust, they should be repelled, and the United States should look forward to that state of things, when it shall be necessary to repel them.

He did not think it necessary to repeat his wishes for peace. He thought it possible for this Government to pursue a line of conduct which, whilst it secured our neutral rights, would not be a departure from our neutral obligations.

He wished to take a little notice of what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, on the subject of sacrifice of opinion. He had already observed that he hoped that gentleman would allow the same liberty of sentiment to others which he claimed for himself. He would not stop here. After great public measures have been the object of deliberate discussion in other branches of the government, and have been carried by a majority, he thought it the duty of a minority to acquiesce in the determination.—It is the chief duty of the members of a republican government—Where through the representative channel the opinions of all the citizens are communicated, it cannot be expected but that on great occasions there will be a difference of sentiment; and this unavoidable difference creates the obligation of perfect acquiescence in the major opinion; for otherwise there would be a perpetual conflict between the members of the same government.

It was from this opinion that he was concerned to hear the past conduct of any branch of the government censured. Whatever legitimate acts of government were passed, they should be protected by the minority as well as the majority—They should be held as sacred and never *thrown upon* by us. They should hold but one language in their support. Whatever difference of opinion might exist amongst themselves, this difference ought not to appear in their acts to foreign nations.—We should speak, said he, in these cases, but as one people. Therefore, if the answer to the President's address, be an instrument of which the French Republic may take notice, it should not appear to them that we have been at any time, or are now, divided in the sentiments which it contains: the acts of the government are the acts of the country, and not a whisper should escape from us in opposition to them, when they have been concluded and carried into effect.

He wished the gentleman from Virginia had omitted his observations with respect to *factions* which may exist in this country, as there was no necessary connection betwixt that subject and the one under consideration. It was one which ought to be kept out of view within those walls. It was to be regretted that the press was contaminated with this kind of rubbish; but when the gentleman had expressed his contempt for charges of this sort, he should have extended it to both sides of the house: For if *French faction* was cried out on one side. *British faction* on the other, had for these last four years been rung from New Hampshire to Georgia. He should have spared the committee these remarks, if the gentleman had not, perhaps unwillingly, in some degree added to the odium which was cast upon one side of the house, by saying that when he first came into the government he found a general disposition against the French cause, and even against Republican government (Mr. Nicholas denied having used this last expression) Mr. S. said he so understood him. However, when he spoke of the existence of parties, he wished he had looked on both sides of the question.

But, said he, let us on this occasion confine ourselves to the real question before us. We have been informed, said he, by the President, in his speech to both houses, of the conduct of the French towards this government, and have since received the documents upon which this report was founded. He had not heard any gentlemen justify the conduct of the French. He had heard, indeed, some attempts to palliate or apologize for it, but none to vindicate it. His ideas of these things were, that the French had not only injured us, but added insult to injury; and whilst he retained this belief he could not help feeling indignation and resentment. Our actions, better than our words shew our desires for peace. It was a desire in which we were too much interested, to render its sincerity at all questionable; yet it was proper that this desire should be accompanied with expressions of our feelings on the occasion—What objections could there be to this? If we were sunk so low, if our fears of the French republic are so great, that we dare not express what we feel, our situation was really deplorable. He hoped this was not, nor ever would be the case. He hoped we should cultivate peace with sincerity, but with firmness. For if the French republic is so terrible to us, that we must crouch and sink before her; if we hold our rights at her nod, let gentlemen say so. And if we are to give ourselves up to her, let it be an act of the government, founded on our sense of weakness; do not let us conceal, under the appearance of spirit, actual submission. Nations, it was true, might be brought into such a situation as to be obliged to surrender some of their rights to other nations; but, when this is done, it should be done with some degree of character. Let it not be done as a confession of guilt. Let us said he, surrender any thing sooner than the fair fame of our country. He was not a military man, nor did he know how he should act upon such an occasion; but he knew what we ought to do. We ought, rather to *die in the last ditch*. Why insinuate that the government had been wrong? Was it not enough to submit to injury; shall we not only receive the stripes, but kiss the rod that inflicts them?

But, said he, are we in this situation? Must we surrender any of our rights?—He knew if we submitted to injury and insult, this would be the unavoidable consequence. He disdained any reliance on the generous magnanimity of the French Republic. He thought her conduct towards this country justified no such reliance.

He was of opinion we ought to take a firm and decided attitude on this occasion, and at any rate, before we make a surrender of our rights we ought to make a struggle to retain them.

Mr. S. said he had made these observations more with a desire to prevent any false representations of the views of the house from going abroad, than from a desire to throw much additional light on the subject. For his own part, he saw nothing in the reported answer that could either irritate, or offend against decorum. We assert that we have not injured the French Republic, but if she will injure us, we will defend ourselves. Thinking thus he should be in favor of the original report, and against the amendment.

Mr. Otis observed, that he was so little accustomed to the mode of conducting a debate in that honorable house, that he hardly knew in what manner to apply his remarks to the subject before the committee. A specific motion had been laid on the table by the gentleman from Virginia, which reduced the true question before them to a narrow compass; but the mover in discussing his own proposition, had enlarged upon subjects clear to his mind, and familiar to his recollection. In this circuit he had been ably followed by the gentleman from South Carolina, and others; so that the whole subject of the address of the President, and the reply of the committee, was brought into view, with many considerations that did not belong it. It was his design to have remained silent until the subject had been exhausted by other gentlemen, and if any remark of an important nature had been omitted, which was not likely to be the case, he would have suggested such ideas as might have presented themselves to his mind; but a motion having been made for the committee to rise, he would then offer a few observations, not so much for the sake of illustrating the question, which had been done so much more successfully, but in order to declare his sentiments upon this important occasion. He so far agreed with the gentleman from Georgia, that he believed, upon ordinary occasions, an answer to the President's address should be calculated to preserve an harmonious intercourse between the different departments of government, rather than to pledge either branch of the legislature collaterally, upon subjects that would come regularly under their consideration. But the present was not an ordinary occasion, and the situation of the country required that the answer should not be a spiritless expression of civility, *but a new edition of the declaration of independence*. He expressed his regret that upon this question gentlemen should have wandered into a review of measures and subjects, so frequently examined, so deliberately settled, and which had a tendency to re-kindle party animosity. If they would never acquiesce in the deliberate acts of the government, because their personal sentiments had been averse to them in the season of their discussion, there could be no end to controversy—for his part he conceived that all party distinctions ought now to cease; and that the House was now called on by a warning voice, to destroy the idea of geographical division of sentiment and interest existing among the people. His constituents, and himself, were disposed to regard the inhabitants of the southern states as brothers, whose features were cast in the same mould, and who had waded through the same troubled waters to the shore of liberty and independence—He hoped that gentlemen would, in their turn, think the other part of the union entitled to some consideration.

The address of the President disclosed, for the contemplation of the committee, a narrative of facts, and of the existing causes of conversy between the French republic and ourselves; the overtures for reconciliation, which were to be repeated by attempts to negociate, and the measures of defence that might be proper, in case negociation should fail. The injuries sustained by us were of a high and atrocious nature, consisting in the capture of our vessels, depredations upon the property and persons of our citizens, the indignity offered to our minister; but what was more aggravating than the rest, was, the professed determination not to receive our minister until the complaints of the French should be redressed, without explanation and without exception—until we should violate treaties, repeal laws, and do what the constitution would not authorise, vacate solemn judgments of our courts of law. These injuries should not be concealed; he did not wish, however, to indulge the unnecessary expressions of indignation, but to state in plain and unequivocal terms the remonstrances of injured friendship. If any man doubted of the pernicious effects of the measures of the French nation, and of the actual state of our commerce, let him enquire of the ruined and unfortunate merchant, harrassed with prosecutions on account of the revenue, which he so long and patiently toiled to support—If any doubted of its effects upon agriculture, let him enquire of the farmer, whose produce is falling and will be exposed to perish in his barns—Where, said he, are your sailors? Listen to the passing gale of the ocean and you will hear their groans issuing from French prison ships.—Such were the injuries, and such the requisitions of the French nation; and he defied the ingenuity of any gentleman to draw a comparison between the Directory and the British Parliament, in favor of the former; and insisted that the demands of Charles de la Croix were upon a parallel with those of lord North. He enlarged upon the analogy of the circumstances attending the pretensions of the British government to bind us, when we were colonies, and of the French to subjugate us, now we are free and independent states; he thought it expedient to cultivate the same spirit of union, and to use the same firm and decided language. He regretted that questions should be agitated upon this occasion, which had been formerly the cause of party spirit and dissensions; and did not believe that the immortal men who framed the noted instrument which dissolved the charm of allegiance and shivered the fetters of tyranny, condescended to differ about verbal criticisms and nice expressions, thro' fear of giving offence; nor that it was incumbent upon the members of the committee to repress the assertions of their rights, or smother a just and dignified expression of their susceptibility of insult, because the French had been once our friends, or because the commencement of their revolution was a struggle for liberty. There was a time when he was animated with enthusiasm in favor of the French revolution, and he cherished it, while civil liberty appeared to be the object—but he now considered that revolution as completely atchieved, and that the war was continued, not for liberty, but for conquest and aggrandizement, to which he did not believe it was the interest of this country to contribute. The only precise objection which he recollected to a full declaration of our sense of injury, was the difference of the system, which, it was suggested, had been adopted by government, towards the British, under similar circumstances of unjust aggression. But if it were true that this difference existed, it did not become those who thought the measures of government wrong upon that occasion, to advocate a repetition of error. In his opinion however a difference of measures would be justifiable by a reflection upon the causes which induced the British depredations, and those to which the measures of the French may be assigned; and yet there was not in fact that variance between the plans recommended by the supporters of the late Executive, and adopted towards the British, and those which have been pursued, and are now defended, with respect to the French, which gentlemen were ready to imagine. He was contented to rest the first of these positions upon the facts, that the British were stimulated to annoy our commerce, *through an apprehension that we were united against them, and the French, by a belief that we were divided in their favor*. To undeceive them in these opposite prejudices might have required or at least justified dissimilar modes of speaking and acting. Yet the language adopted, and the measures advocated, were nearly alike—To say nothing of the late instructions to Mr. Pinckney, the famous memorial of Mr. Jay to lord Grenville, which has been the subject of so much calumny, was not couched in more conciliatory or unassuming terms, than the answer of the House of Representatives to the President's speech at the last session—(he read here the answer)—and yet it is intimated by our minister Mr. Pinckney (a man who, he hoped, was not meant to be included by the gentleman from Massachusetts in the description of British influence; a man of high and untarnished reputation and known attachment to his country) that this very answer was probably among the causes of the conduct of the Directory—He then added some further observations, to prove, that when the country was menaced with British hostilities, measures of defence had been proposed by the friends to the administration, comprising the equipment of a navy, fortifying the ports and organizing the militia.

Having thus, as he contended, demonstrated the right and propriety of stating our complaints, he adverted to the next important subject contained in the speech:—"the resolution of the Executive still to persist in pacific means of negociation," and what thus led to analyse the motion for amendment submitted to the committee. He sincerely approved of this intention of the Executive, and most earnestly wished that it might be attended with success: No man could more anxiously deprecate a war, than himself, or was more impressed with a persuasion of its calamities; and he knew that his constituents were solicitous to avoid it by all honourable means. The preamble of this motion was not in his view objectionable;—but to express the sentiment "*that the French merely intended to suspend the ordinary, and bring into use the extraordinary means of intercourse with foreign nations*, was decidedly against his judgement. Was it possible for any man of veracity to make this declaration? If this was really the sole object of the Directory it would have justified the dismission of Mr. Monroe, equally with a refusal to receive Mr. Pinckney. A wish to suspend the ordinary intercourse would have been displayed in their conduct to the resident minister: yet Mr. Monroe was not only permitted to reside in France in his public capacity for many months subsequent to the pretended grievances, but was told by the Directory, "that he parted with their regret." It was therefore a most absurd and humiliating apology which gentlemen were disposed to furnish to the French Directory; he believd they would smile at and disavow it. He thought it degrading to make, in their behalf, timid excuses, which they would disdain to accept. The only chance for a propitious issue by negociation, depended upon permitting the executive the constitutional depository of this right, to exercise a free agency, and the subsequent clause of the motion, which dictated terms to the executive in the removal of the inequalities of our treaties, was equally impolitic and injudicious. It was probable that the executive would make the concession alluded to by the gentleman, if an equivalent could be obtained, by a compensation for our losses, and the security of our peace; but of this he must be the judge, and we should leave him free to grant it as a sacrifice made to the desire of peace, and not authorize the French to claim it as a right—If it was known beforehand, that the executive was bound, and that the minister was instructed, to remove a pretended cause of grievance, without any stipulation for an equivalent, he would commence his overtures under manifest disadvantage. The Directory, secure of one pretension, would probably urge others. In the present case, there was no reason to conclude that the grievance arising from "*the inequality of existing treaties*," which was the only one mentioned by the mover, was the principal source of our disagreement with the French, or that removing that alone would effect our object. Did he therefore mean to pinion the executive down to that single concession? Or would he enlarge his motion, and direct the executive to say that our laws should be repealed, and the judgments of our courts vacated? Was it wise or politic to publish to the world, at the outset of an Embassy, the ultimate terms that were to be offered, and to send an envoy with open orders to accede to every demand of the French Nation? If he was to be dispatched under these auspices, let him be decorated not with the cap of liberty, upon which our former motto, was "*liberty or death*," but substitute in its place "*humiliation and submission to your will*." He may then perhaps be admitted to the honors of a sitting.

Mr. Otis then proceeded to the last division of his subject, the means of defence recommended in the speech. It was, he said, unfair to connect with an approbation of such measures a disposition for hostilities with the French. War was the greatest of all possible calamities into which the pride of kings, or the ambition of rulers, could plunge and provoke an unoffending and neutral nation. He did not presume that any member in that house could derive a benefit from so deplorable a condition of society. But a small portion of them would probably go into the army; and of that portion, few could expect to make fortunes by their commissions. A desire of war, was therefore entirely out of the question. He never understood that when controverses or a threatening aspect subsisted between nations preparatory and defensive measures were construed into acts of hostility, or into a determination to make war. On the contrary, the usage of all nations sanctioned such a conduct. He would not however, resort to monarchies, or to great and formidable nations, for examples; but to the little republican canton of Basle: That independent territory, was exposed like our own country to the unfounded criminations, and unmerited outrages, of hostile and belligerent nations. But in reply to the requisitions of the French; it bravely insisted upon the right of remaining neuter, and announced its design of augmenting its military establishment, for the protection and maintenance of its neutrality. Perhaps this canton may be compelled to depart from this system. Possibly it has no longer the power of exercising its own will; but it will not be pretended that this defensive conduct evinced on their part, a willingness to be engaged in war. It was then a simple enquiry, whether under the present aspect of our affairs, war might not be brought home to our doors, contrary to our wishes, and prior to a state of preparation. Gentlemen were willing to say, that if negociation failed, there would be an end to every friendly relation between the two countries. Our posture then would be unfriendly: and who can say it will not fail? If a war with this country makes any part of the system of French aggrandisement, we should probably have it without the forms of consultation. Do gentlemen suppose that when negociation shall have absolutely failed, the French will give us time to equip our vessels, fortify our ports, and burnish our arms, in order to shew us fair play. Let gentlemen consider our defenceless situation in such circumstances.—Let them not pause until it should be too late.—The tide of conquest has deluged Europe; it might swell the great Atlantic, and roll towards our shores, bringing upon its troubled surface the spirit of revolution, which might spread like a pestilence, possibly in the Southern States, and excite a war of the most dreadful kind—of slaves against their masters; and thereby endanger the existence of that union so dear to his constituents, and the separation of which would be painful as the agonies of death. He concluded with many other observations, having for their object, the preservation of the Union, the necessity of forming and displaying a national character, and a demonstration of the absurdity of supposing that the President of the United States, at this period of his life and reputation, could feel an interest in promoting a rupture between France and this country, by any measures he might adopt.

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By an advertisement from the Post Office, New-York, it appears that an Extra Mail for Boston, will be made up every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and depart with the Rhode Island Mail at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

—

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

The mate of a vessel belonging to this port, who was landed at the Capes, has just reached the city; and informs that he was taken, together with four other outward-bound vessels, by a French privateer of 14 guns, in the mouth of the Delaware.

Arrived. *Days.*

Ship India, Ashmead, Madras
Diana, ——, London 52
Schooner Eliza, Stevenson, St. Bartholomew's 15

CLEARED.

Ship Brothers, Henderson, Amsterdam
Aurora Suter, Hamburg
Brig Donna Cecilia, Broderson, do.
Franklin, Morris, Wilmington, D.
Maria, Strong, Charleston
Schooner Telegraph, Davison, Alexandria
Pomona, Gardiner, Boston
Experiment, Etherson, Baltimore
Saucy Jack, Boggess, Norfolk
Friendship, Odlin, Curracoa
Two-Sisters, Carmut, North Carolina
Sloop Nabby, Abbot, St. Thomas
Peggy, Berry, Alexandria

The Harriot left at St. Thomas, the 11th inst.
Schooner Little Fanny, Cox, of this port.
Ulalia, Wheeler, do. from Bordeaux.
Polly, Davis, do. Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, May 25.

ARRIVED. days.

Brig Mary, Church, London 49

Extract from a journal of a passenger on board the brig Mary.

April 29, spoke the ship Cleopatra, capt. Connor, from Baltimore, bound to Bremen, out 13 days.

April 30, at 5. P. M. saw a sail to the South and East, standing to the north, at half past 7, P. M. spoke her; she proved to be the Young William, Macey, from South Georgia, bound to London. We took on board capt. Farmer, and two of his hands, who were shipwrecked at the island of South Georgia in the South Seas, who with the whole of the ship's company, amounting to 13 hands, remained on the desart island for 8 months, surrounded by snow and ice.

—

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

I am at a loss to understand what gentlemen mean by undertaking to *justify* the President in a late appointment he made. As for Mr Bache, it has been his settled purpose for this long time to vilify every act of the Executive without distinction, and therefore we cannot wonder at his absurdity in the present instance; but I cannot see any necessity for the friends of government endeavoring to *refute* his assertions—It appears that he has misrepresented the matter by stating it to be a *new appointment*; but allowing that it *was* a new appointment, what dishonor could accrue to the President for making it? It is always the duty of the Executive to place in office those whom he deems most worthy; and to withhold it from any man of merit, merely because he was a relation, would be extremely censurable, since it would be renouncing the interests of his country for the selfish purpose of appearing to act disinterestedly.

It is to be hoped that those who are called to preside over this country will always view their own families as part of the great body of the Republic, and will neither shew them any particular favor, nor be deterred from advancing them to honor when their merit and abilities recommend them.

It used to be remarked by way of encomium upon the administration of Washington, that he never appointed a relation to fill any public station. For my part, though I revere the excellence of this great character as much as any one, I could never see any thing in this circumstance that demanded applause. It was no more than his duty. While there were any men to be found which, in his opinion, were better qualified to serve their country than his own connections, it would have been betraying his trust to have given them the preference.

On the other hand, if he thought well of them, and declined to advance them only left his impartiality should be called in question, it was equally criminal. In the one instance the public good is sacrificed to private friendship, and in the other, to popularity.

These observations are not offered as conveying any new ideas upon the subject, but only made because the censurers of Mr. Bache's insinuation seemed to admit by their mode of reasoning that if Bache's charge had been *true*, it had been a *reproach*.

A MONITOR.

—

AUGUSTA, May 11.

A foreigner made his appearance in Augusta in the course of last week, to whom some gave the title of a Spanish general, others, that of a French general, and some again called him the governor of Louisiana; be his rank what it may, it is certainly understood, that his errand was to induce Americans to aid and assist the republic of France in their new dominions, the Floridas, in case of any attempt by the British in that quarter: A very *delicate* requisition this, on the part of either France or Spain, whilst the *one* insults us with the dismissal of our ambassador and seizes our property wherever it can be found; and the *other* refuses to surrender the posts which by solemn treaty they had yielded to the United States! It is doubtless a very natural predilection for the people of the Southern country, to prefer their Spanish neighbors to *any* change which the present prospect of affairs promises; but *despotic* as the system of the British government is, it would be found to suit us quite as well in the way of neighbourhood as the LIBERTY and EQUALITY which emanates from the *terrible republic*. The *Saturnalia festa* in ancient Rome were well enough for a little fun occasionally, but the *perpetua saturnalia*, would go d—mn—bly against the grain of a Georgian or Carolinian.

FREDRICKSBURG, May 19,

Sporting Intelligence

Was run for, over Tappahannock ground, on the 9th inst. a purse of Eighty Pounds; which was won with great ease by Mr. Tayloe's mare Virago, in two heats; beating Mr. Butler's horse Columbus, Mr. Hoskin's mare Kitty Medley, Mr. Seldon's horse Flagilator, Mr. Alexander's horse Gloucester, and Mr. Turner's horse Planter.

On the 10th, a Purse of Forty Pounds, which won by Mr. Tayloe's mare, Calypso, in two heats; beating Mr. Alexander's horse Le Boo, Mr. Seldon's horse Collector, Mr. Hoskin's mare Betsey Baker, Mr. Butler's mare Camilla, and Mr. Dunbar's horse Alborack.

And on the 11th, a cup of 20 guineas value, which was won by Mr. Taylor's mare Flirtilla, in two mile heats; distancing Mr. Turner's mare Kitty Boxer, Mr. Smith's horse Baron Trenck, Mr. Alexander's mare Creeping Cate, and Mr. Young's horse Whistle Jacket.

N. B. Mr. Turner's horse Planter, and Mr. Dunbar's horse Alborack, were distanced the first heat; Mr. Alexander's horse, Gloucester, was drawn after the first heat. All the other horses are inserted as they came in the second heat.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

—

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
This Evening, May 27th,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. M'Donald, Herman, C. Vandeveide, Nicholas Corre, (being his first appearance in this city) Sully, (the Clown) and Laillon.

The Lofty-Tumbling Group,

Composed of Messrs. Sully, Reano, and M'Donald, the Clown, will execute several difficult exercises on the Stage—which will be pleasantly decorated.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectator; his aim being to please;—and nothing shall be neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

After which will be presented the Pantomime called

Le Marechal de Logis;

Or, THE TWO THIEVES.

In which Madame Douvilliers will dance several Pas Seuls.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with a second representation of

HARLEQUIN'S WHIM;

Or, The Doctor Outwitted.

Harlequin,	*Mr. Sully, jun.*
Norman, (the Magician) with a song in character,	*Mr. Sully, sen.*
Pantaleon,	*Mr. Reano*
Valet,	*Mr. Savoie*
Lover,	*Mr. Langley*
Clown,	*Mr. Vandevelde*
Columbine,	*Miss Sophie.*

††† In rehearsal—*L'AMANT JALOUX*, a French Opera in three acts, in which the same gentleman who performs in the character of Geronte, the Melomanic, will perform in that of Don Lopez.

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;

On Monday Evening, May 29th, at 8 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

The effects of *Ambition* and *Guilt*, considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

MACBETH;

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character and the author.

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Poulson, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Ellers' Hotel.

Lost—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. Any person who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795.—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

SWANN'S
Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.
Nov. 5. tth&s

Advertisement.

To be sold at private sale,

A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—they are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James M'Cawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.
May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20. 2aw6w

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.
April 20. eotf

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq. an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, announce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 3 mth, t29thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION.

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 2awtf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.
May 9.

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

For Sale,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the south side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.
March 18. eodtf

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON, } *Administrators*
JOHN M'CARA, }
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*
April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.
4th month, 25th, 1797. tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
April 8. 2aw

For Sale,

A pair of Good Black Carriage Horses,

Which may be seen by application at No. 124, Spruce Street, between Second and Third.
May 12. §.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second-street,
A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.
May 18 th4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house	20,000	dollars,
& cash	30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
may 13 §

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.
April 29. stu&th1m

This Day is Published,
Price 25 Cents,
BY JOHN ORMROD,
NO. 41 CHESNUT-STREET,
A DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the 22d of February, 1797,
At the FUNERAL of
The Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, in the State of New-Jersey,
By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH D. D.* President of the College of New Jersey
March 11 §

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.
May 22. d2w.
Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.
May 12. co2w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,
Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUPPLEMENTARY to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 91m

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tues. & sa. 3w

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 12—¶th3t